

## THE BEAVER HERALD

Maud O. Thomas, Pub.

BEAVER, 3 3 3 3 OKLA.

Not quite time to hunt the horses yet.

We will soon see buttermilk cheese sandwiches on the menu.

Blaze across the record mark again, says a headline. Just like a hog.

Cross-country walks are in order. Beware the farsighted gambler snail!

Nix on the big hatpin, says Chicago. Now for the protruding umbrella.

In spite of the objections to the long hatpin some women refuse to see the point.

Your perfectly equipped aeroplane will have water-tight compartments, plus hip boots.

Until the boy wonder builds his stately and takes a trip to Venus there will be doubters.

King Menelik will have to be dead some time before foreigners will believe that he is in earnest.

The man who doesn't mind his own business is likely to wind up with no business of his own to mind.

The angling season approaches. In Chicago the fish are coming out of the water faucets to meet the sportsman.

It is said that Paris is cleaner than it has been in years. It ought to be, after being washed out by such floods.

It keeps the weather man busy these days telling what kind of weather we've had, without doing any prognosticating.

The Milwaukee couple which is to wed on roller skates should remember that skates have broken up many a dream of conjugal bliss.

Men and women who cry out loudest against vivisection wear furs of animals and the plumage of birds. Consistency, thou art a virtue!

A Milwaukee actress desires to experiment on the harmful nature of the kine. Don't crowd so, fellows. There will be enough to go around.

A route to the Pacific by way of Hudson bay is soon to be opened. People who go that way in the winter should not forget their snowshoes.

The new revolution in Nicaragua is at an end. The government will now put all the spare cash into paying the war debt. It costs money to "revolute."

Newport's new fad to fly in aeroplanes is rather more practical than monkey or bathing suit parties, and may even show the aeroplane to be a commercial vehicle.

The supreme court of Georgia has decided that a woman possesses the inherent right to change her mind. Human nature continues to play a strong hand in Georgia.

The man who invented the automatic baseball pitching machine will now work his gray matter to invent a machine which will hit the ball and then run bases without being put out.

Now a Yale professor says beside Greek women of ancient times modern women would look like caricatures. That might possibly be, but the modern women get a lot more fun out of life.

For the first time in New York, a contractor convicted of careless blasting, which caused a man's death, has been sentenced to Sing Sing. Justice seems to be taking a bit of the leaden weight off her feet.

There is much that millions can't buy. For instance, the wife of a millionaire for nine successive nights has suffered from insomnia. Sleep cannot be purchased, and yet it is the boon of the humblest working woman.

In the case of a sick woman and her children who came to this country in the steerage while the husband and father was a cabin passenger the mother and children were ordered deported on the ground that they were liable to become public charges. The authorities were justified in believing that such a head of a family would put the burden of their support on any one who would bear it.

The department of agriculture recommends the eating of certain vegetables to produce certain characteristics. Thus beans produce brains, peas stimulate the tender passion and potatoes develop the reasoning powers. Boston has already discovered the first fact, which may account for its intellectual supremacy over its sister cities. That peas alliteratively correlate with passion may explain why it is instinctively taken as bad form to eat them with a knife or other pointed instrument, which cuts affection, while the relation of potatoes to reason may lie in the fact that potatoes, like wise men, have their eyes peeled.

Women who wear chantecler hats should learn how to crow.

Maine is a great agricultural and lumbering state. And it has a big area in which the roads leave much to be desired. But the spirit of highway improvement is abroad in the Pine Tree state and Maine has taken the matter up with characteristic energy and thoroughness. The movement is spreading rapidly from ocean to ocean and it will not be long before every state of the Union has taken to mending its ways.

## Simple Street Hat



If YOU are looking for comfort and service in a street hat and want to be sure that it embodies style and becomingness as well, study the models shown here.

Fig. 1 shows a French hat woven in one piece and faced with a demilap of black velvet. It is so altogether charming that it will tempt the price of a much more elaborate effort from almost any discriminating buyer.

Nothing could be simpler than its decoration of two pheasant feathers mounted with a big, jeweled straw, cabochon. This mounting of two long quills gives them an importance which places them in the "chantecler" class at once. And one must not complain at the high price of a "chantecler" pattern. This is really one of the most beautifully balanced shapes which is to be found. Call it the "ben-pheasant" model and cheerfully part with 200 francs for it in Paris. It will finally dawn upon those who observe that there are other things to a hat besides trimmings.

Fig. 2, of which two views are shown, is an American model in royal blue and white braid. The brim is soft and beautifully draped, and

the whole make up of the hat shows the handwork of an artist in millinery. Folded velvet is thrust through the brim at the left and extends across the back and disappears under the brim at the right side. Two blue wings spring out of the crown. A flower hatpin holds the turban in place, but is no part of the design. This is a very commendable design, and this is true of its modest price.

Nothing could be more unpretentious or more finished than a simple hat now much worn. This is of a durable braid in burnt straw color, faced with black satin ribbon. The ribbon, bordered with braid, is laid in a scant flat rosette and finished with four "ears." The crown is very large, but a model similarly trimmed, having a smaller crown, has been made and is even more successful than the original.

The American models are hand-made of rows of braid sewed together. The braids are light in weight, very soft and of high luster. There is nothing rigid or heavy about the shapes, and they are altogether satisfactory.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

## CONFIRMATION DRESS.



The dress we show here is pretty in its simplicity. It may be made up in white material. A plastron is taken down the center front, the bodice and skirt joining it with a wrapped seam; a strap of silk edges the foot of skirt, also the over-sleeves, and another is taken over the shoulders, while the lace yoke is edged by a small plastron of silk. The under-sleeves are of lace to match the yoke.

Materials required: Six yards 44 inches wide, one dozen buttons, two yards lace, two yards silk.

## Pretty Veil Effect.

The nets dotted with metallic beads are used to a large extent for yokes, sleeves, sashes, etc. The general manipulation of yokes, cuffs, etc., is to use the net for the outer portion, lining with chiffon or mousseline de soie. The effect is better if the beaded set is used for a foundation and then veiled with finest mull, tulle or any delicate transparent fabric.

Puff skirts arranged with this kind of veiling give the prettiest effect imaginable, softening the glare of the metallic beads.

## CONCEAL JOINING OF LACE

Easy to Arrange, Though Much Depends Upon the Quality of Material That Is Used.

It is possible to join lace so the joining is almost entirely concealed. This is managed in several ways, much depending upon the kind of lace and how it is used.

For a yoke or other solid surface that is to lie flat it is better to apply the lace together. Cut out the design irregularly and join it to the under piece so that it continues the pattern. The edges are buttonholed, sewed or overcast together according to which stitch shows least. Do this with fine thread and cut away all ragged edges.

For firmness it will usually be found necessary to join the under side also. In this case make the stitches on right side small.

Where lace is to be joined for a ruffle the best way to do it is to buttonhole the edges together in the finest possible seam. Use a fine thread and do the stitching neatly. This same method is often used on yokes and for thin laces is better, perhaps, than applique. Press the edges open on right side between thumb and first finger so it does not pucker.

Some persons lap the edges of the lace so that the wrong side of the left side lies for about a quarter of an inch upon the right side of the under piece. Both ends are then hemmed in tiny stitches. This prevents a seam, but is almost impossible to do without showing.

Never join lace by sewing in a French seam, as it is entirely too bulky, and, no matter how carefully done, will not look neat. Above all, do not content yourself with sewing in a single seam. The edges curl badly at first washing and the lace is apt to pull apart.

## For the Dressing Table.

A convenient set of three small consecutive bags, which will prove wonderfully convenient if hung beside the dressing table, is made from a yard length of pompadour, dresden or plain sash ribbon divided into three equal parts, folded into bag shape, the sides overcast missing beads by matching their color, if the selvaige and the tops equipped with sets of rather long ribbon hangers, which join under a big rosette or a silk-covered cabochon. The same design may be used for a desk accessory for preserving special scraps of paper, by making the triplet bags of cambric, bordered with ribbon and decorated with the embroidered initials of the owner, each bag compartment bearing a different letter.

## ARID REGION CROPS

No Spot on Continent That Doesn't Have Rain.

To Keep Moisture in Ground and Prevent Evaporation is the Secret of Dry Farming—Profitable to Store Water Two Years.

(By PROF. N. L. NELSON.) "What's in a name?" asks Shakespeare. The answer is, sometimes the destiny of people.

Had not the west been called, "The Great American Desert," the secret of raising crops without irrigation, would not so long have remained a secret. Not until our valleys shall wave with golden grain for hundreds of miles at a stretch, will all the settlers in the arid regions, be fully awake to the secret of dry farming.

And yet that secret is so simple that a child can understand it. In the first place there is no such thing as dry farming. Crops of any kind are possible as the roots come in contact with moisture. And right here comes the tyranny of the word "desert," most people associate with it the absence of all moisture. As a matter of fact, there is probably no spot on the whole continent of America that does not have a certain number of inches rainfall, every year.

Most of this water sinks into the soil. To keep it there, in other words, to prevent evaporation, constitutes the secret of dry farming. For if moisture can be held in the ground, to supply the need of plants, what matter how it first got there.

The problem of prevention of evaporation, is merely one of so pulverizing the soil, as to make what is, in effect, a dust blanket three or four inches thick. On the one hand this keeps the heat of the sun from vaporizing the moisture below; on the other hand, dry dust prevents capillary attraction upward toward the surface.

In localities where the rainfall does not exceed ten inches a year, it has been found profitable to store the moisture for two years for each crop of wheat. This practice involves following every other year. Care must be taken of course, to kill out weeds and volunteer grain, which is left would suck up the moisture, which is kept the surface well mulched or pulverized, by harrowing after every rain, otherwise the condition of the soil, and so the conserved moisture escapes into the air.

The proof that these principles actually apply in practice may be found by digging down three or four inches on any well-mulched, summer fallowed land. The soil will be found so moist that it can be squeezed into a ball.

With 12 inches of rainfall a crop could, in fact, by such a process of mulching be raised each year, but it would only be half as large as that raised every other year, and therefore it does not pay to crop arid soil annually.

## FRUIT GROWING ON PLAINS

Not Naturally Favorable Region for Industry on Account of Lack of Moisture.

The great plains of the west are not naturally a favorable region for fruit growing on account of the lack of moisture. But, as the great majority of settlers in the region must either grow a supply of fruit for home use or do without it, the United States department of agriculture has made a careful study of the possibilities in the case and has issued a circular on "Fruit Growing for Home Use in the Central and Southern Great Plains."

This investigation has shown very encouraging possibilities for the growing of apples, cherries, plums, grapes, gooseberries and currants and, in the southern part, peaches and pears. Where irrigation is possible fruit growing is comparatively easy, but in the great plains irrigation can only be depended on in exceptional localities. Conservation of the scant rainfall must be the main dependence. Much depends on using the most favorable location, selecting the most suitable varieties, cultivation and manuring of the soil, etc.

The circular referred to above (which is for free distribution) discusses all phases of the question and gives many helpful suggestions.

## Bacteria in Milk.

Milk contains bacteria of many kinds and in varying numbers. They cause the souring of milk as well as the ripening of cream and cheese, and produce many other changes in the appearance and flavor. The number present in freshly drawn milk varies enormously with the conditions of milking and, as they are greatly increased with dirty and careless handling, cleanliness in all matters pertaining to the milk and marketing of milk and keeping it in the home cannot be too strongly insisted on. Disease germs, notably those of typhoid, diphtheria, scarlet fever and tuberculosis, may also be carried in milk, so that the purity of the milk supply is of vital importance to every family and community.

## Milk Thoroughly.

Milk the cows clean. The last milk drawn is two or three times richer in fat than the ordinary milk from the same cow. "Strippings" will generally test ten per cent, or more of butterfat as against three and a half or four per cent. on the average. The after-milking of a whole herd has been found to run as high as 14.41 per cent. fat.

## FALLACY OF THE LARGE FARM

Good Men Get the Error So Firmly Fixed in Their Heads They Never Can Get It Out.

The error about the necessity of larger farms because of the dry country still goes the rounds. Good men get the notion firmly fixed in their heads and never get it out.

But if intensive farming is needed in irrigation lands, where there is water to waste, then how much more is it needed on land where all the water must be conserved.

President Mondell of the Dry Farming congress, in his address at Billings, said a good deal about the immense value of the larger homesteads in the dry country. It is unfortunate that he did not say more about the immense importance of better cultivation of a small farm.

The notion that on a farm in the dry country more land is needed because a portion of it is required to lie idle each year, is the main reason for the thought that very large tracts are necessary. But every farm, especially every farm in the dry country, must be well cultivated.

The assertion is made by the very best students of agriculture in the humid states that out in the dry country you must have at least 640 acres of land. It is because they do not understand the situation at all that they make such statements. It is not true.

But the thing that will be most convincing will be the proof of success on small farms in the dry country.

Sooner or later the fallacy about big farms needed in the dry country will be fully exploded.

## DAIRY NOTES.

The dairy cow cannot make milk without proper food.

Selling the cows that the other dairymen want to buy is grading down hill.

Poor land never develops good cows, but good cows often improve poor land.

Always have an eye to perfect cleanliness, for without cleanliness nothing can be pure.

Did it ever occur to you that the man who uses a separator never goes back to the old system?

The first spot of rust on a milk utensil should warn you to discard the pail and buy a new one.

Tempt young calves with good, clean hay. This is the way to get them to eat early in life.

When talking about the unprofitable cow remember there are a lot that would be profitable if they had a chance.

The cow stall should be kept clean all of the time. There is no place about the barn that needs more attention.

The way to command top prices for dairy products is to have the goods that catch the buyer's eye. The appearance of the package helps.

The reason the hand separator often fails to skim as evenly and closely as the larger machine is because it is not handled as carefully.

There are many reasons why the milk cow should appeal to the farmer, but chief of these is the fact that she helps the soil and boosts the bank account.

Always brush the cow's udder and teats with a coarse cloth before sitting down to milk. Treat them to this and they will soon look for it to be done every time.

## Green Feed for Hens.

The following is from an address by Prof. H. T. Atwood of West Virginia: "In some experiments carried on at the West Virginia station several years ago it was found that a liberal, as compared with a scanty, supply of green feed increased the egg production by two dozen eggs per hen per year. For use in winter, mangels or large stock beets are one of the most popular of green food materials, on account of their feeding value and the ease with which they may be grown. Cabbage is sometimes used and clover or alfalfa hay are excellent substitutes. The hay may be cut into short lengths, steamed and fed in the mash or the material may be fed in the dry state, as the hens quickly learn to pick off leaves, heads and more tender portions.

## Dry Farming Principles.

The principles of dry farming have been practiced very extensively in the west within recent years. In former years it was thought that from 20 to 22 inches of rainfall, well distributed, a year was necessary to produce an ordinary crop. Now it is known that good crops may be made with less, where close attention is given to dry farming. Along with the methods of breaking and maintaining a dust mulch before and after planting by frequent cultivation has been the practice of better seed selection, better fertilization and systematic rotation of crops. Thus it happens that when one advance step is taken in agriculture others follow without difficulty.

## Plant Valuable Trees.

Why not plant a tree that will bear valuable fruit? An apple tree makes a good shade, and if properly cared for it is beautiful to look upon. The fruit it bears is a matter of much consideration. "Under the shade of the old apple tree" sounds well both in poetry and in song.

The mulberry tree grows rapidly and makes a quick and beautiful shade. It also bears an agreeable fruit—one that is relished by both poultry and man.

## The more you eat

## Quaker Oats

the better your health will be.

Practical experiments with athletes show Quaker Oats to be the greatest strength maker.

Packed in regular size packages, and in hermetically sealed tins for hot climates.

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The genuine W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom. Take No Substitutes. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If they are not for sale in your town, write for Mail Order Catalog, showing full directions how to order by mail. Money returned from factory delivered to the wearer all charges prepaid. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

How one woman doesn't enjoy hearing another praised.

Dr. Pierce's Peppermint, small, light-colored, easy to take at any time, regular and irregular stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation.

## Drain on Country's Resources.

In 1908, the foreign-born population of 134 per cent. furnished 15.6 per cent. of the criminals, 29.8 per cent. of the paupers, and 29.5 per cent. of the insane. Between 1904 and 1908, the aliens in these institutions increased 34 per cent.

## Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the

Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

## Something to Crow About.

The Gander—Suffering cats! What sort of noise-maker has got into that ridiculous rooster lately? His darn crowing has developed into a continuous performance.

The Drake—Why, he imagines he's in the public eye since the production of Rostand's "Chantecler."

## Bishop Eats His Own Boots.

Few bishops have to lead such a strenuous life as Bishop Stringer. In company with a missionary companion he made a tour recently to Herschel Island, in the Arctic ocean, and back to Dawson City, where the bishop resides.

Their small supply of food becoming exhausted, they were obliged to eat their mukluks and moccasins. These, made of raw seal skin, were soaked until they became glutinous, and were then toasted in strips over the fire. The bishop says the food was real good, especially the mukluks.

## Terrors of Frankness.

"There is no worse vice than frankness," said Booth Tarkington, at a farewell dinner in New York precedent to his departure for Europe. "How should I feel, for example, if I asked you for your opinion of my plays, and you answered me frankly, quite frankly?"

"Why, I should feel like the poor lady at the bridge drive who said to her hostess' little daughter:

"Your eyes are such a heavenly blue. And what color are my eyes, darling?"

"The child's high treble traveled easily to the further corner of the quiet room as she replied, looking earnestly up into her questioner's face:

"'Dwab middles, yellow whites and wed wims!'"

## What Thinking Takes Out

Of the brain, and activity out of the body, must be

Put Back by Proper Food

Or brain-fag and nervous prostration are sure to follow.

If you want to know the keenest joy on earth—the joy that comes with being well, try

## Grape-Nuts

Food

"There's a Reason"

POSTUM CEREAL CO. Ltd.,  
Battle Creek, Mich.